

Guénée by authors, the name *Schrankia* Hübner (Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 345, [1825] with type *Pyralis taenialis* Hübner) is available; *Schrankia* would have to be used for the moths of this group anyway, as it has twenty-nine years' priority over *Hyphenodes* Guénée.

Appended is a synopsis of the group.

Hyphenodes Doubleday

Hyphenodes Doubleday, The Zoologist 8: (Appendix), cv, 1850

TYPE: *Hyphenodes humidalis* Doubleday = *Hyphenodes turfosalis* Woeke = *Hyphenodes turfosalis* (Woeke). Monobasic.

Schrankia Herrich-Schäffer, Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Eur., vol. 2: 448, 1850-
nec Schrankia Hübner, Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 345, [1825].

TYPE: *Hyphenodes turfosalis* Woeke = *Schrankia turfosalis* (Woeke).
Monobasic.

Tholomiges Lederer, Noct. Eur., pp. 46 and 216, 1857 (nom. nov. for
Schrankia Herrich-Schäffer *nec Schrankia* (Hübner).)

TYPE: *Ipsa facto Hyphenodes turfosalis* Woeke = *Tholomiges turfosalis*
(Woeke).

Menopsimus Dyar, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 15:110, 1907

TYPE: *Menopsimus caducus* Dyar. Monobasic.

1. *Hyphenodes turfosalis* (Woeke) [European].

Hyphenodes turfosalis Woeke, Ztschr. Ent. Breslau 4(16): pl. 5, fig. 17, 1850.

Hyphenodes humidalis Doubleday, The Zoologist 8: (Appendix) cv, 1850.

2. *Hyphenodes caducus* (Dyar)

Menopsimus caducus Dyar, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 15:110, 1907.

3. *Hyphenodes fractilinea* (Smith)

Thalpocharis fractilinea Smith, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 18: 125, 1908.

A NEW MYMARID PARASITIC IN EGGS OF HELOPELTIS CINCHONAE MANN

(HYMENOPTERA, MYMARIDAE)

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A good series of specimens reared from eggs of *Helopeltis cinchonae* Mann, a mirid pest of the tea plant, was recently received from R. A. Lever of the Department of Agriculture of the Federation of Malaya. Since the specimens seem to represent a new species and the sender is anxious to have a name for them, I have drawn up the following description.

Erythmelus helopeltidis, new species

Female.—Length 1.0 mm. General color shining black; basal one-third to one-fourth of abdomen, median and posterior trochanters and apical half or more of posterior coxae white or very pale yellowish; all

tibiae and all tarsi testaceous; antennal scape and pedicel brownish testaceous, the flagellum dark brown or blackish. Wings hyaline except for a weak but obvious infuscation around the apical margin. Head practically smooth and polished; thorax also nearly smooth but with some very faint reticulation on mesoseutum and scutellum; propodeum and abdomen polished. Antennae approximately three-fourths as long as the insect's body; scape about five times as long as thick; pedicel about twice as long as thick; first funicular segment less than half as thick as the pedicel, distinctly more slender and slightly shorter than the second segment: second to fifth segments of funicle subequal in length and successively increasing very slightly in thickness, each approximately one and a half times as long as thick; sixth funicular segment twice as long as and very slightly thicker than the fifth; club solid, as long as the four preceding segments combined and obviously a little thicker than the last segment of funicle. Parapsidal grooves very weakly impressed; axillae broadly separated; scutellum about as long as mesoseutum; propodeum without median carina and without lateral folds. Forewing almost five times as long as its greatest width; marginal cilia long, the longest fully as long as the greatest width of wing; disk of wing mostly bare but with a row of cilia near the margin extending from the venation around the apex of wing nearly to the middle of posterior margin and with several (about 15 to 25) additional cilia mostly confined to the anterior portion of the apical one-fourth of the wing. Legs normal. Abdomen a little longer than head and thorax combined, the hypopygium (in dead specimens) extending beyond the apex of last tergite a distance about equal to the length of hind basitarsus.

Male.—Length 1.0 mm. Brownish black; antennal scape, pedicel, usually the basal two or three flagellar segments, legs including all coxae, and basal one-third of abdomen yellowish testaceous; wings hyaline with a narrow border around the apex fuscous. Some extremely weak reticulation on dorsum of mesothorax. Antennae as long as head, thorax, and abdomen combined, often somewhat longer, 13-segmented; scape twice as long as broad, pedicel subquadrate; flagellar segments subequal and each three to four times as long as thick. Anterior wing similar to that of the female except that the discal cilia are much more numerous and are distributed over an area on the anterior half of the wing extending from near its middle to its apex. Abdomen about as long as thorax. Otherwise like the female.

Type locality.—Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.

Type.—U.S. National Museum No. 58988.

Described from 25 females (one holotype) and 19 males reared from *Helopeltis cinchonae* Mann, July 20, 1948 by R. A. Lever.